

# Colorado Political Climate Survey 2024 Report

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## About the Study:

### American Politics Research Lab

The American Politics Research Lab (APRL) is housed in the Department of Political Science at the University of Colorado Boulder. APRL is a non-partisan academic unit that supports basic research, educational activities, and public engagement on issues related to American politics. Lab faculty, student fellows, and affiliates pursue scholarly activities over a broad range of topics, utilizing a wide variety of research methodologies and analysis. Current lab projects include research on political behavior, state and local politics, and political agendas and recurring legislation in the U.S. Congress. The Lab is also home to the annual Colorado Political Climate Survey. APRL hosts a seminar series that includes talks by lab associates as well as distinguished scholars doing work related to the study of American politics.

### Colorado Political Climate Survey

In mid-to-late October 2024, the American Politics Research Lab (APRL) conducted the ninth annual Colorado Political Climate (CPC) survey. The CPC is a survey of the political and policy attitudes of Coloradans. The study is designed to gauge the public's political and partisan leanings, their opinions on a number of key issues facing the state, their attitudes toward major statewide and national political figures, and the outlook for upcoming elections.

### Methodology

The poll consists of interviews with a statewide, representative sample of 800 Colorado residents; individuals were interviewed online between October 18, 2024 and October 30, 2024. The survey was approximately 10-12 minutes in length. The survey instrument was developed by APRL in the fall of 2024, and was administered online by the company YouGov.

Two different sets of weights are used in analyses; we note which set is used for specific items. For the presidential election, the generic Congressional ballot, and the eight statewide ballot measures reported, a likely voter weight is applied to make the sample representative of likely voters in the 2024 elections. The margin of error for the likely voter analysis is +/- 4.54%. For general opinion items and other content included in the survey, a general population weight is applied. The margin of error for the general population analysis is +/- 4.41%. The margin of error for additional subgroups will be larger due to smaller sample sizes. General population analyses utilize ~780 respondents (depending on the question), while likely voter analyses utilize ~750 respondents (depending on the question).

Respondents were selected from YouGov’s opt-in panel, and then weighted to represent adult Coloradans (general population weights), and likely voters in Colorado (Colorado likely voter weights). The complete codebook can be found [here](#) – it contains additional information on how YouGov constructed the sample and weights. The original survey instrument and programming instructions can be found [here](#). Finally, additional information on the YouGov’s methodology and margin of error for similar/past CPC studies can be found [here](#).

## Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the undergraduate students in the PSCI 3155: Survey Design and Analysis class at the University of Colorado Boulder, who provided input into the development and execution of this survey. We also wish to thank the CU Boulder Department of Political Science and the Leroy Keller Center for the Study of the First Amendment for Financial Support.

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Note: This is an initial release. An extended report is likely to follow in late 2024 that provides results for additional items and includes more extensive benchmarks against past results.

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## Topline Summary:

Between October 18<sup>th</sup> and October 30<sup>th</sup>, APRL conducted a full survey of Colorado voters. Questions covered the presidential election, many of the amendments/propositions on the 2024 ballot, evaluations of state and national figures, and public opinion about a variety of other issues. In this initial topline report, we focus on the presidential election, the ballot measures, the public's approval of political figures, and Coloradans' attitudes toward elections and election processes.

A Note on Partisan Breakdowns: In the summary discussion and tables that follow (where we present numbers by partisanship), we construct the splits using *self-reported partisanship* collected from respondents; this was measured via a traditional 7-point scale. We then categorize “leaning partisans” in with other partisans – thus, the category of “Independents” represents a smaller number of “pure” Independents, or just the middle-category on the 7-point party identification scale. This grouping is backed by research suggesting that leaning partisans often behave similarly to stronger partisans. For more information, see <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/11/23/appendix-a-why-partisans-include-leaners/>. Additional descriptives for partisanship and other demographic characteristics are presented in the appendix. Raw frequencies for all our survey items appear in the linked codebook.

For the analyses with the different weights (which were created by YouGov using the information noted on pages 1-2; see also the linked documents), the partisan composition of the sample – employing this grouping based on self-reported partisanship – is as follows:

Likely Voter Analysis, Partisan Composition of Sample			
	Democrats (Including “Leaners”)	Independents (“Pure” – no “Leaners”)	Republicans (Including “Leaners”)
Weighted Percent	47	14	39
Weighted Observations	348	104	287
Total Observations: 744 (population size=738; weighted count = 738) Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding; information on partisanship was missing for a handful of respondents			

General Population Analysis, Partisan Composition of Sample			
	Democrats (Including “Leaners”)	Independents (“Pure” – no leaners)	Republicans (Including “Leaners”)
Weighted Percent	46	16	38
Weighted Observations	358	127	296
Total Observations: 786 (population size=781; weighted count=781) Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding; information on partisanship was missing for a handful of respondents			



### ***Presidential Election and Generic Congressional Ballot:***

We find Harris leading Trump (55-41) among likely voters. Like other narratives about the 2024 presidential election, we see a notable gender split among Coloradans, with Harris leading among female likely voters (59-37), but Trump doing better – though still behind – with male likely voters (50-45 Harris among men).

Democrats also hold a lead among likely voters (55-43) when we ask about the generic Congressional ballot.

### ***Ballot Measures:***

We polled on 8 measures that are appearing on the ballot before Coloradans in 2024. Amendments require 55% for adoption (50% for repeal), propositions 50%. Reflecting the current era of divisive partisanship, for many of the measures we see clear partisan splits in support. While grounding our question wording in information provided in the [2024 State Ballot Information Booklet](#), we included question-wording experiments on several items to better understand how the language of the ballot propositions might affect voters' behavior.

**Amendment H** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to create an independent board to preside over judicial misconduct. We have this measure passing among likely voters (69% favor), with the most support coming from Democrats and Independents.

**Amendment J** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to repeal language defining marriage as only consisting of a union between a man and a woman. We have this measure sitting at 54% support among likely voters, with stark splits falling along partisan lines (75% Democratic Support; 60% Republican opposition).

**Amendment K** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to make deadlines earlier for the submission of signatures for initiative and referendum petitions (and for judges to declare their intent to seek another term). We asked this question 2 ways (varying how much detail was provided), and found only small differences between the versions. Support for the amendment outpaces opposition among likely voters (46-26, version 1; 47-23 version 2), though roughly thirty percent of respondents in both cases indicated they were “not sure” about how they would vote on the amendment.

**Amendment 79** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to make abortion a constitutional right in the state. We have the amendment passing (58% support, though with 10% of likely voters reporting they were “not sure” how they would vote). Support again splits starkly on partisan lines, with over 85% of Democrats supporting the amendment, and over 60% of Republicans opposing it.

**Proposition JJ** involves allowing the state to keep sports betting tax revenue (above previously approved limits) to fund water projects. We asked this question two ways,

switching the order of whether keeping sports betting tax revenue was mentioned first, or whether funding water project was mentioned first. Support for the measure ranges from 61% (version 1) to 67% (version 2) among likely voters – there is considerably more support for the measure among Democrats, regardless of how the question is asked.

**Proposition KK** would create a state tax on firearms sellers to fund crime victim support services and services for mental health and school safety programs. We asked this question 4 different ways, varying whether the creation of a tax was mentioned first vs. the creation of social services, and varying whether expected revenue amounts were mentioned. We see modest differences across versions – we have support for the measure at between 56-61% among likely voters, depending on how we ask the question.

**Proposition 127** would prohibit the hunting/trapping of bobcats, lynx and mountain lion except in certain circumstances. We have this proposition passing at 57% support, though 13% of likely voters report being “not sure,” and Democrats (69%) and Independents (56%) lead Republicans (43%) in supporting the measure.

**Proposition 131** would create all-candidate primaries for certain state and federal offices, and ranked choice voting in general elections. We have this proposition sitting at 45% support, though 22% of likely voters report being “not sure” about how they will vote on the proposition. Support is strongest among Democrats (52%), and opposition is strongest among Republicans (43%). However, roughly 20% of Democratic, Republican, and Independent likely voters all report being “not sure” about how they will vote on the measure.

### ***Approval of Political Figures:***

Looking at all adult Coloradans (not just likely voters), approval of Biden largely mirrors [national averages](#) (i.e., high 30s to low 40s), though it is highly divided by partisanship. Polis receives better marks (51% approval vs. 37% disapproval; 12% “not sure”), though this is also divided along partisan lines. Hickenlooper posts a higher approval than Bennet (47% vs. 44%) – these overall numbers mask what is somewhat higher approval among Democrats for Hickenlooper (77%) vs. Bennet (68%).

### ***Confidence in the Electoral Process/Experiences with Mail Voting***

We asked Coloradans about whether they felt elections both 1) across the country and 2) in Colorado would be conducted **fairly and accurately**. Overall, 59% of Coloradans agreed they would be conducted fairly nationally (with 16% saying they weren’t sure), while 72% agreed they would be fairly in Colorado. In a pattern often repeated, we see substantial differences by partisanship – 78% of Democrats agreed elections would be fair and accurate when asked about the country as a whole, while only 40% of Republicans said the same. When asked about Colorado’s elections, 95% of Democrats expressed agreement with a statement that the elections would be fair and accurate, but only 51% of Republicans agreed (Independents posted 61% agreement). Most

Coloradans agreed (81%) that in Colorado all citizens who want to vote in the elections will be able to do so.

We also asked Coloradans about their experiences with the mail voting system in Colorado. While only a minority – but nontrivial proportion – of Coloradans worry about privacy (32%) or their ballot getting lost (42%), Republicans and Independents express more concern about both of these aspects of the system relative to Democrats. We asked respondents whether there was “just too much on the ballot in some years,” and a majority of Coloradans (54%) agreed with this statement. Republicans lead the way on this sentiment (62% agreement), followed by Democrats (49%) and Independents (48%).

### ***Concerns about Legitimacy and Election Violence***

We asked Coloradans whether they would view the winner of the presidential election as legitimate, even if their preferred candidate did not win. Two-thirds of Coloradans agreed (66%), though 20% reported being “not sure.” Democrats expressed more agreement (83%) with this statement than Republicans (52%).

Coloradans are concerned about violence on or after Election Day in other parts of the country (overall, 66% agree with a statement about this); Democrats express the most concern (82% agree with a statement), but a majority of Republicans (53%) also express concern. Coloradans are less concerned about violence on or after Election Day in Colorado, with a smaller overall portion (39%) agreeing with a statement about this.

### ***Additional Context: Economic Attitudes, Migration, Reactions to the Dobbs Ruling***

We continue to observe changing economic conditions in 2024, with low unemployment and decreasing inflation, but high prices on many goods and services. Coloradans are concerned about the economy both nationally and in Colorado. While there are expected partisan splits in assessments, there is more optimism about the “state of the state” (one-third rate economic conditions “excellent” or “good”) than of the country as a whole (roughly 25% rate the US economy as “excellent” or “good”). Coloradans of all stripes are concerned about the cost of living in Colorado.

Immigration has been a major issue in the 2024 presidential election, and Colorado has been thrust into the national spotlight with Trump making campaign stops in Aurora. Half of Coloradans agreed that “those who migrate to the US from other countries generally have a positive impact on the economy,” though there are clear partisan splits: 75% of Democrats agree, while only 23% of Republicans agree with such a statement.

Finally, a majority of Coloradans disapprove of the Supreme Court’s overturning of *Roe v. Wade* (58%) in the summer of 2022, though, as expected, there are substantial partisan splits: 62% of Republicans approve of the *Dobbs* decision, while 87% of Democrats disapprove of the decision.



## Presidential Race

Question text: If the election for President were held today, would you vote for:

### The Presidential Election

Kamala Harris, Democrat	55%
Donald Trump, Republican	41%
Other	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Presidential Election by Gender

	Male	Female
Harris	50%	59%
Trump	45%	37%
Other	4%	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>370</b>

### Presidential Election by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Harris	94%	8%	45%
Trump	4%	90%	37%
Other	2%	2%	18%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## The Generic Ballot

**Question text:** If the election for U.S. House of Representatives in your congressional district were held today, would you vote for:

### Generic Congressional Ballot

The Republican Candidate	43%
The Democratic Candidate	55%
Other	2%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Generic Congressional Ballot by Gender

	Male	Female
The Republican Candidate	48%	38%
The Democratic Candidate	50%	60%
Other	2%	3%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>370</b>

### Generic Congressional Ballot by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Republican Candidate	2%	94%	44%
Democratic Candidate	97%	5%	49%
Other	1%	1%	7%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Amendment H

### Question text:

**Amendment H** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to create an independent board to preside over ethical misconduct hearings involving judges, and it would allow for increased public access to judicial discipline proceedings and records.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this amendment?

### Amendment H

Favor the amendment	69%
Oppose the amendment	12%
Not Sure	19%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Amendment H by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	81%	55%	76%
Oppose	6%	21%	9%
Not Sure	12%	24%	15%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Amendment J

### Question text:

**Amendment J** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to repeal its language that defines a valid marriage as only consisting of a union between a man and a woman.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this amendment?

### Amendment J

Favor	54%
Oppose	37%
Not Sure	9%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Amendment J

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	75%	30%	52%
Oppose	18%	60%	38%
Not Sure	7%	10%	11%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Amendment K

For this analysis, we asked the question in 2 ways. Respondents were split randomly between these questions with a probability of .5. The purpose of this split was to see if the language (which appears on the ballot) would lead respondents to support or not Amendment K, and whether the wording influenced whether respondents offered an opinion (vs. saying they were “not sure”). Some differences emerge between the question wordings; our analysis is intended to show the (potential) effect of this (ballot) language on the outcome.

### Question version 1:

**Amendment K** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to make deadlines one week earlier for citizens to submit signatures for initiative and referendum petitions, and for judges to file declarations of intent to seek another term. It would also require the content of ballot measures to be published in local newspapers 30 days earlier than is currently required by law.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this amendment?

### Question version 2:

**Amendment K** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to make deadlines earlier for citizens to submit signatures for initiative and referendum petitions, and for judges to file declarations of intent to seek another term. It would also require the content of ballot measures to be published in local newspapers earlier than is currently required by law.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this amendment?

#### Amendment K by Question Version

	Version 1	Version 2
Favor the amendment	46%	47%
Oppose the amendment	26%	23%
Not Sure	28%	30%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>367</b>

#### Amendment K Version 1 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	54%	37%	54%
Oppose	20%	36%	27%
Not Sure	26%	27%	19%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>56</b>



### Amendment K Version 2 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	55%	41%	37%
Oppose	15%	33%	26%
Not Sure	30%	26%	38%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>49</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Amendment 79

### Question text:

**Amendment 79** proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to make abortion a constitutional right in Colorado, and to repeal the existing constitutional ban on state and local government funding for abortion services.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this amendment?

### Amendment 79

Favor the amendment	58%
Oppose the amendment	32%
Not Sure	10%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Amendment 79 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	86%	24%	59%
Oppose	8%	63%	30%
Not Sure	6%	13%	11%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition JJ

For this analysis, we asked the question in 2 ways. Respondents were split randomly between these questions with a probability of .5. The purpose of this split was to see if the language (which appears on the ballot) would lead respondents to support or not support Proposition JJ, and whether the wording influenced whether respondents offered an opinion (vs. saying they were “not sure”). Differences emerge between the question wordings; our analysis is intended to show the (potential) effect of this (ballot) language on the outcome.

### Question version 1:

**Proposition JJ** would allow the state to keep sports betting tax revenue above the amount previously approved by voters, rather than returning it to casinos and betting operators. This money would be used for water projects.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Question version 2:

**Proposition JJ** would fund state water projects. The funding would come from the state being allowed to keep sports betting tax revenue above the amount previously approved by voters, rather than returning it to casinos and betting operators.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

#### Proposition JJ by Question Version

	Version 1	Version 2
Favor the proposition	61%	67%
Oppose the proposition	21%	20%
Not Sure	18%	14%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>381</b>

#### Proposition JJ Version 1 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	78%	42%	57%
Oppose	10%	34%	23%
Not Sure	12%	24%	20%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>54</b>

### Proposition JJ Version 2 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	55%	41%	37%
Oppose	15%	33%	26%
Not Sure	30%	26%	38%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>49</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition KK

For this analysis, we asked the question in 4 ways. Respondents were split randomly between these questions with a probability of .25. The purpose of this split was to see if the language (which appears on the ballot) would lead respondents to support or not support Proposition KK, and whether the wording influenced whether respondents offered an opinion (vs. saying they were “not sure”). Some differences emerge between the question wordings; our analysis is intended to show the (potential) effect of this (ballot) language on the outcome.

### Question version 1:

**Proposition KK** would create a new state tax on firearms sellers equal to 6.5% of their sales on firearms, firearms parts, and ammunition, and would allow the state to keep and spend this revenue to fund crime victim support services, mental health services for veterans and youth, and school safety programs.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Question version 2:

**Proposition KK** would allow the state to fund crime victim support services, mental health services for veterans and youth, and school safety programs. The funding would come from a new state tax on firearms sellers equal to 6.5% of their sales on firearms, firearms parts, and ammunition – the state would be allowed to keep and spend this revenue on these programs.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Question version 3:

**Proposition KK** would create a new state tax on firearms sellers equal to 6.5% of their sales on firearms, firearms parts, and ammunition, and would allow the state to keep and spend this revenue of \$39,000,000 to fund crime victim support services, mental health services for veterans and youth, and school safety programs.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Question version 4:

**Proposition KK** would allow the state to fund crime victim support services, mental health services for veterans and youth, and school safety programs. The funding would come from a new state tax on firearms sellers equal to 6.5% of their sales on firearms,



firearms parts, and ammunition – the state would be allowed to keep and spend this revenue of \$39,000,000 on these programs.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

<b>Proposition KK by Question Version</b>				
	<b>Version 1</b>	<b>Version 2</b>	<b>Version 3</b>	<b>Version 4</b>
Favor the proposition	59%	61%	56%	56%
Oppose the proposition	27%	34%	30%	32%
Not Sure	14%	6%	14%	11%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>203</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition 127

### Question text:

**Proposition 127** would prohibit the hunting or trapping of bobcats, lynx, and mountain lions, except in instances involving the loss of life, property, or livestock.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Proposition 127

Favor the proposition	57%
Oppose the proposition	30%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Proposition 127 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	69%	43%	56%
Oppose	20%	43%	33%
Not Sure	11%	14%	11%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Proposition 131

### Question text:

**Proposition 131** would create new election processes for certain state and federal offices. After conditions in state law are met, it would establish an all-candidate primary election for these offices; the top four candidates – regardless of party – would advance to the general election. In the general election, voters would then be allowed to rank the candidates in order of preference, and votes would be counted over multiple rounds to determine who wins the election.

If the election were held today, how would you vote on this proposition?

### Proposition 131

Favor the proposition	45%
Oppose the proposition	33%
Not Sure	22%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>754</b>

### Proposition 131 by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	52%	38%	45%
Oppose	26%	43%	32%
Not Sure	22%	18%	23%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

Analysis done using likely voter weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Approval of Figures

Note: The results in the remaining sections use general population weights – they are weighted to match the general Colorado population, not likely voters (for more information, see the methodological report linked at the beginning of the document). Note that most (>90%) respondents in our sample are registered voters (748/800). Numbers may not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

**Question: How much do you approve or disapprove of the way each of the following is handling their job?**

### a. Presidential Approval (Biden Approval)

#### Presidential Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	17%
Approve	25%
Disapprove	14%
Strongly Disapprove	38%
Not Sure	6%
Approval Combined	42%
Disapproval Combined	52%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### Presidential Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	32%	3%	9%
Approve	46%	4%	18%
Disapprove	13%	14%	22%
Strongly Disapprove	5%	75%	46%
Not Sure	4%	4%	5%
Approval Combined	78%	7%	28%
Disapproval Combined	18%	90%	68%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

**b. Gubernatorial Approval (Polis Approval)**

**Gubernatorial Approval Ratings**

Strongly Approve	22%
Approve	29%
Disapprove	11%
Strongly Disapprove	26%
Not Sure	12%
Approval Combined	51%
Disapproval Combined	37%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

**Gubernatorial Approval Ratings by Partisanship**

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	42%	4%	12%
Approve	43%	11%	35%
Disapprove	3%	20%	13%
Strongly Disapprove	3%	54%	28%
Not Sure	9%	11%	13%
Approval Combined	85%	15%	47%
Disapproval Combined	6%	74%	41%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>



### c. Senator Approval

#### Sen. Hickenlooper Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	17%
Approve	30%
Disapprove	13%
Strongly Disapprove	23%
Not Sure	18%
Approval Combined	47%
Disapproval Combined	35%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### Senator Hickenlooper Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	30%	6%	8%
Approve	48%	11%	29%
Disapprove	4%	23%	13%
Strongly Disapprove	3%	44%	31%
Not Sure	15%	16%	19%
Approval Combined	77%	17%	38%
Disapproval Combined	7%	67%	44%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

#### Sen. Bennet Approval Ratings

Strongly Approve	15%
Approve	29%
Disapprove	11%
Strongly Disapprove	21%
Not Sure	24%
Approval Combined	44%
Disapproval Combined	32%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Senator Bennet Approval Ratings by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly Approve	27%	3%	10%
Approve	41%	15%	30%
Disapprove	6%	18%	13%
Strongly Disapprove	4%	43%	23%
Not Sure	23%	21%	23%
Approval Combined	68%	18%	40%
Disapproval Combined	9%	61%	37%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

## Electoral Process Questions

Note: Several of the questions in this section were modeled after questions in a [Pew Research survey from April, 2020](#).

Results in this section use general population weights – they are weighted to match the general Colorado population, not likely voters (for more information, see the methodological report linked at the beginning of the document). Most (>90%) respondents in our sample are registered voters (748/800). Numbers may not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Questions in this section were presented with the following preface: “How much do you agree with each of the following statements about **the upcoming elections**?”

### Electoral Fairness & Legitimacy – National & Colorado

**Question Text:** Elections across the country will be conducted fairly and accurately

#### National Election Fairness

Agree	59%
Disagree	25%
Not Sure	16%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### National Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	78%	40%	53%
Disagree	13%	40%	29%
Not Sure	9%	20%	18%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** Elections in Colorado will be conducted fairly and accurately

### Colorado Election Fairness

Agree	72%
Disagree	16%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Colorado Election Fairness by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	95%	51%	61%
Disagree	3%	29%	21%
Not Sure	2%	20%	18%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree”  
and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** In Colorado, all citizens who want to vote in the elections will be able to

### Colorado Voting Access

Agree	81%
Disagree	9%
Not Sure	10%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Colorado Voting Access by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	88%	79%	76%
Disagree	4%	11%	16%
Not Sure	8%	10%	8%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree”  
and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.



## Norms and Electoral Violence Questions

Results in this section use general population weights – they are weighted to match the general Colorado population, not likely voters (for more information, see the methodological report linked at the beginning of the document). Most (>90%) respondents in our sample are registered voters (748/800). Numbers may not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Questions in this section were presented with the following preface: “How much do you agree with each of the following statements about **the upcoming presidential election?**”

**Question Text:** If my preferred candidate does not win, I will view the winner as legitimate

### Winner as Legitimate

Agree	66%
Disagree	14%
Not Sure	20%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Winner as Legitimate by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	83%	52%	59%
Disagree	7%	22%	14%
Not Sure	9%	25%	28%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

**Question Text:** I am worried about violence on or after Election Day in other parts of the country

#### Election Violence in the Country

Agree	66%
Disagree	22%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### Election Violence in the Country by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	82%	53%	55%
Disagree	13%	31%	31%
Not Sure	6%	16%	14%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** I am worried about violence on or after Election Day in Colorado

#### Election Violence in Colorado

Agree	39%
Disagree	48%
Not Sure	13%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### Election Violence in Colorado by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	42%	36%	38%
Disagree	50%	49%	47%
Not Sure	8%	15%	15%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

## Mail Voting/The Ballot in Colorado

How much do you agree with each of the following statements about **the process of voting in Colorado?**

**Question Text:** I worry about my ballot being kept private.

### Ballot Privacy

Agree	32%
Disagree	63%
Not Sure	5%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Ballot Privacy by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	21%	46%	32%
Disagree	76%	48%	64%
Not Sure	3%	5%	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree,” “agree,” and “slightly agree”, and “slightly disagree,” “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** I worry about my ballot getting lost.

### Ballot Getting Lost

Agree	42%
Disagree	54%
Not Sure	5%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Ballot Getting Lost by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	33%	55%	38%
Disagree	65%	40%	56%
Not Sure	2%	4%	6%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree,” “agree,” and “slightly agree”, and “slightly disagree,” “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

**Question Text:** There is just too much on the ballot in some years.

#### Too Much on Ballot

Agree	54%
Disagree	39%
Not Sure	8%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

#### Too Much on Ballot by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	49%	62%	48%
Disagree	44%	34%	41%
Not Sure	7%	4%	11%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree,” “agree,” and “slightly agree”, and “slightly disagree,” “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

## Economic Attitudes

**Question Text:** How would you rate the economic conditions in each of the following as of today?

### National Economic Conditions

Excellent	6%
Good	19%
Average	23%
Fair	19%
Poor	34%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### National Economic Conditions by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Excellent	10%	2%	3%
Good	31%	6%	16%
Average	25%	18%	26%
Fair	17%	21%	20%
Poor	17%	53%	36%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

**Question Text:** How would you rate the economic conditions in each of the following as of today?

### Colorado Economic Conditions

Excellent	8%
Good	25%
Average	28%
Fair	18%
Poor	21%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Colorado Economic Conditions by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Excellent	12%	4%	6%
Good	40%	12%	18%
Average	26%	27%	30%
Fair	12%	24%	22%
Poor	9%	33%	24%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%



**Question Text:** How concerned personally are you about the cost of living in Colorado?

### Cost of Living

Very Concerned	49%
Concerned	24%
Somewhat Concerned	17%
Not Very Concerned	5%
Not at all Concerned	2%
Not Sure	4%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Cost of Living by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Very Concerned	39%	61%	49%
Concerned	29%	17%	26%
Somewhat Concerned	21%	15%	15%
Not Very Concerned	7%	2%	5%
Not at all Concerned	2%	2%	1%
Not Sure	3%	3%	5%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted).  
Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%

## Migration and the Economy

**Question Text:** How much do you agree with the following statement:

Those who migrate to the United States from other countries generally have a positive impact on the economy.

### Migration and the Economy

Agree	50%
Disagree	38%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Migration and the Economy by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Agree	75%	23%	45%
Disagree	16%	66%	37%
Not Sure	8%	11%	17%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. “Strongly agree” and “agree,” and “disagree” and “strongly disagree” categories are combined.

## Abortion and the Supreme Court

**Question Text:** How much do you favor or oppose the Supreme Court's 2022 decision to overturn Roe v. Wade?

### Dobbs Decision

Favor	30%
Oppose	58%
Not Sure	12%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>800</b>

### Dobbs Decision by Partisanship

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Favor	7%	62%	26%
Oppose	87%	27%	55%
Not Sure	7%	11%	18%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

Analysis done using Colorado general population weights (observations are weighted). Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%. "Strongly favor" and "slightly favor," and "slightly oppose" and "strongly oppose" categories combined.

## Demographic Breakdown, General Population Weighted Sample

Note: Partisanship used throughout is from a self-reported 7-point measure, where Strong Democrats, Democrats, and Leaning Democrats are considered Democrats, Strong Republicans, Republicans, and Leaning Republicans are considered Republicans, and self-identified Independents are Independents. This is noted below as "Partisanship."

### Partisanship Among General Population

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Partisanship	46%	38%	16%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>127</b>

\*^this uses the general population weight

### Partisanship Among Likely Voters

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Partisanship	47%	39%	14%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>104</b>

\*^this uses the likely voter weight

Note: The tables below present the weighted percentages and observation counts for gender, race, income, and age for the general population analysis (observations are weighted with the general population weight). For raw descriptive breakdown of these demographics in the unweighted sample, please see the codebook linked at the beginning of this document.

### Gender

	Male	Female
Gender Percentage	50%	50%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>398</b>

### Race

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Two or More	Other
Race Percentage	74%	4%	13%	3%	1%	4%	1%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>

### Income Quartiles

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quartile	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	4 <sup>th</sup> Quartile
Income Percentage	28%	27%	30%	16%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>117</b>

### Age

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Age Percentage	10%	18%	22%	14%	17%	19%
<b>Observations</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>151</b>

\*Again, these demographics are reported using the general population weight. Note that due to rounding, each column may not sum exactly to 100%